



de of this month, and that every man that values his own freedom, and is willing to strive for the freedom of all men, agree to be there on that day.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852.

CAMPAGN SUBSCRIBERS.—We omit this week the advertisement for Campaign Subscribers, as the Presidential election will take place in a little more than two weeks, and we are now unable to supply campaign papers from the first of this month. The shortest time henceforth for which subscriptions will be received, is half a year. The attention of subscribers is invited to our standing terms, inserted below; and they are also reminded that the postage on the *Era* is now as follows:

Under the old system, the rates ranged from twenty cents a year to one dollar. A very few of the subscribers to the *Era* paid twenty cents; some, a little further off, forty cents; the great majority, sixty cents; many, among these citizens of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, eighty cents; while subscribers living in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah, were charged a dollar. Under the new rates the postage is equalized for all distances; so that our subscribers, if they pay in advance at the offices where they receive their papers, will be charged only twenty-six cents postage a year. Let them bear this in mind.

It is to be hoped that subscribers whose terms are about to expire, will promptly renew, so as to keep up their files during the rest of the canvass, and keep themselves advised of the progress and results of the election.

As our lists now have a fair start, having run up to TWENTY-ONE thousand, we hope by the favor of active friends to keep it going.

## STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year	\$ 2
Three copies, one year	—
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
Single copy, six months	—
Ten copies, six months	8

Twenty-six cents is entitled to return 50 cents compensation on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-annual subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers to whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) to a copy for six months; a club of ten (four of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

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BANKING IN THE DISTRICT.—We count, in one of our exchanges, some twenty-five private banking establishments, set up here lately. For the most part, they are irresponsible.

Occasionally, subscriptions are sent us in notes of this District. We wish now to apprise our friends that when they send us pay in notes of the District of Columbia, they must be one of the following banks:

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B. Sweeney, Cashier.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W. Maury, President; Richd. Smith, Cashier.

Bank of Washington, Washington; William Ganton, President; Jas. Adman, Cashier.

Patriot Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer, President; C. H. Clegg, Cashier.

East Bank, Washington; W. Soden, President; W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

Potomac Savings Bank, Washington; John F. Callan, President; T. M. Hansou, Cashier.

## THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The editor of the *Friend of Youth*, pressed by domestic cares, finds it necessary to transfer her paper to other hands. With the third volume, which closed on the first of this month, her connection with it terminated, and she transferred it to Grace Greenwood. As Miss Clarke is absent, however, the further publication of the paper will be deferred till her return, next spring.

## DOCUMENTS FOR THE CANVAS.

The manager sends to us for documents are immediately handed over with the orders to A. M. Gardner, the Treasurer of the Independent Democratic Association, and there our connection with the master ends. Should the documents fail, or be delayed, communications must be addressed to him, not to us. Some delay was unavoidable, owing to the want of funds to print the documents, but this has been overcome, and the orders, we learn, have at length been filled.

## MRS. STOWE, HENRY WARD BEECHER, AND THEIR ASSAULTANTS.

A week or two ago, the *New York Observer* made a dastardly attack on Mrs. Stowe and her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, accusing the former of a libel on the Rev. Joel Parker, for which that Christian minister had brought suit against her, laying the damages at \$20,000, and charging the latter with forgery, in publishing certain letters over the signature of Joel Parker, which the gentleman never signed or authorized to be published.

The article in the *Observer* was unmerciful, base and venomous, and the editor also a Christian minister, informed his readers that he had served up for their "entertainment"—that is, he had publicly assailed a woman—a wife, a mother, a sister—as a gross libeller, and a brother minister, a *fogey*, for the special "entertainment" of his readers! Bright exemplar of Christian charity! His notion of an "entertainment" suggests the idea of the banquet on human flesh and blood, so savagely in the nostrils of his New Zealand brethren.

Such an assault could not be suffered to pass unnoticed. A painful transaction thus dragged to light, and horribly distorted by a diabolical ingenuity, Mr. Beecher felt constrained to publish a full statement of all the facts in the case. It occupies a large space in the columns of the *Independent*, and has also been republished in the *New York Evening Post*. We need hardly say that it is all that his best friends could wish—full, clear, well-tempered, and, as a vindication of himself and his noble sister, eloquent and triumphant.

We shall publish the whole history of this transaction next week, merely calling attention now to the origin of it—the alleged libel by Mrs. Stowe.

One year ago, last August, the following language was ascribed by Mrs. Stowe, in one of the chapters of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, then appearing in the columns of the *Era*, to Dr. Joel Parker:

"Slavery has no evils but such as are inseparable from other relations in social and domestic life."

This language had been quoted again and again, for years, as the language of Dr. Parker. It had passed the Atlantic, and was made a subject of comment in English periodicals. It had come back, and was quoted, as from Dr. Parker, in the Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of which was sent to that gentleman. He had written contrasted it—no friend had ever con-

tracted it—it's authenticity rested on the same evidence as that of the sayings attributed to other public characters. Mrs. Stowe, finding it everywhere quoted, and verily believing that he belonged to the pro-slavery school of divines, introduced it in her work, not to define Dr. Parker, but as conducive to the dramatic effect of a certain part of her story. Still, no contradiction appeared; eight months after the story was issued in book form, but not till it began to have a world-wide circulation, did Dr. Parker deem it necessary to deny the quotation attributed to him. He wrote to Mrs. Stowe, in an indignant tone, pronouncing the quotation a calumny, and demanded a full and instant retraction, threatening legal process should he be refused. Then commenced a correspondence between them, characterized by heat, haste, and anger on his part—firmness, kindness, and an anxious desire to do justice on her part.

It was not satisfactory to the minister, who appears to have been trained in the doctrine that implicit submission is always the duty of the weaker, so he wrote her, laying the damages at \$20,000—understanding, we suppose, that the adoption of the Compromise and a Comprehension clause, they will be obliged at once to assume Anti-Slavery sentiments, and the Democratic Party would then be compelled to a liberal course on the Slave question. Or, to split by the outward pressure of Anti-Slavery Sentiment and the internal action of its Anti-Slavery members; which would not happen, should the Democrats be defeated; for they would, then, Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery Democrats, rally again, in combination with the Slave Power, to regain their ascendancy, while the Whigs, in power, would pursue, as their Administration has done for the last three years, a Pro-Slavery line of policy. In confirmation of the last view, we are referred to the condition of Parker under Mr. Polk's Administration, when the Whigs were in the Northern States, being out of power, took an Anti-Slavery position, and the Democrats, being in power, divided on the Slave issue. On the other hand, the Whigs, in power, under Mr. Fillmore, backed out of their Anti-Slavery position, and the Democrats, out of power, re-united their forces upon a platform dictated by the Slave Power.

Others, in the language of Mr. Birney, "more depraved" the election of Mr. Pierce, and for various reasons. He accepts the nomination for the Presidency, and the platform, because the cordially approves of the principles of the latter. Scott accepts the nomination, and the platform, the latter, evidently, as an unimpeachable. The Democratic platform was adopted in the Democratic Convention without a struggle or a division; the Whig platform adopted by the Whig Convention, after a sharp contest, in opposition to sixty-negative. Gen. Pierce was the chosen representative of the ultra Pro-Slavery members of the Democratic Convention. General Scott was the chosen nominee of the members of the Whig Convention, who specially resisted the adoption of the Compromise and Fugitive Law. The two candidates occupy the same ground in relation to these measures, but there is reason to believe that Slavery Propagandists will be averse to the election of Gen. Scott, and to the dismemberment of Mexico, and the dismemberment of the Whig party.

The report, we regard, as a complete refutation of the base charge against Mr. Corwin.

We transfer all that portion of it which relates to his connection with the claim:

"In relation to the second branch of the inquiry, the connection of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the claim, it is to be observed, that no facts appear from the testimony upon the points decided by the resolution to be investigated."

"In May, 1849, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a member of the United States Senate, was impeached as counsel in the trial of Gen. W. H. Thompson, the original counseled of Gardner, upon an agreement that Mr. Corwin should have for his fee five per cent. on whatever sum should be awarded to Gardner by the Court. This agreement was made by Gen. Corwin, in company with Robert G. Gardner, and the fourth part of the claim of Gardner, and the fourth part of said claim was assigned on the 13th of that month to W. M. Corcoran, Esq., to purchase it, and held the claim for Messrs. Thamas and Robert G. Corwin, in equal shares, as collateral security for the payment of the loan. The Messrs. Corwin paid \$2,000, and retained the principal and interest on the part of the claim purchased by them, and paid a part of Edward Curtis' fees—which amount does not appear—as the consideration for the purchase."

To accept the candidates and reject the platforms, is deemed a mockery; they are one and inseparable. To "split upon" the platform is to "split upon" him sustains it.

The supporters of the Pittsburgh nominations sustain and intend to vote for them in good faith.

First, on the ground of consistency. The regularly authorized Conventions of the Democratic and Whig Parties saw proper to endorse the old one; and a copy for six months; a club of four, of which may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

## JAMAICA—ITS ADVANTAGES AS A HOME FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS.

BY SAMUEL ALLISON, JUN.

The extraordinary resources of Jamaica are singularly neglected, and a knowledge of them has not been obtained by the colored emigrant. In the cultivation of the provision gardens, the hoe is used instead of the plough, even for breaking up the land. Sunlight, wasteful and inefficient, expends its valuable rays in other respects. Such modes of culture are adopted by the farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to water rain. It is asserted that there is not a saw-mill on the island, though water power is abundant. Lumber, staves, and slings, are largely imported, though number is abundant.

J. Bigelow, of New York, in an interesting and valuable work, entitled "Jamaica in 1850," says:

"The forests of Jamaica abound with the rarest and most valuable timber. In a wonderful variety, was shown a beautiful box, the top of which was inlaid with thirty different choice and rich indigenous specimens."

"Among the trees of no mean value in various ways, were the mahogany, fruit trees, which yield a peach, the satin apple, the cedar, which grows to an immense size, the cotton tree, the body of which is cut out by the negroes for canoes; the bamboo, one of the most useful trees, and the trumpet tree, the bark of which is used for cordage, the body for other purposes; the black and green ebony lignumvitae; the palmetto, which sometimes grows to hundred and forty feet in height, and the mahogany is native to Jamaica, but is now getting scarce."

The population of the colony consists of about 300,000 blacks, 70,000 "brown," or colored persons, and 160,000 whites. Color presents no barrier to the enjoyment of equal rights. As members of the bar, of the medical, or bar, as physicians, editors of newspapers, judges, other civil or military officers, jureurs, merchants, ministers of religion, &c., &c., may take their rank, without respect to color, according to their moral, intellectual, and pecuniary worth. Speaking of colored men,

J. Bigelow says:

"They have certainly a fair share of the public patronage; indeed, they are esteemed the best lawyers; the colored men are one or two black regents here, contented under pay; they furnish nine-tenths of the officers of the penitentiary, and, as I have before said, almost the entire police force of the island. Ultimately, I have no doubt, it will be the express of the law, and to recompence, which are but little known in Jamaica. Fevers sometimes occur, but generally of a manageable kind. With prudence to avoid improper use of fruit, great fatigue of the sun, and exposure to night from marshes, they do not often become dangerous."

The cholera has recently, for the first time, visited the island, and with fearful malignity. By the time of my departure, however, if it be not more extinct, we may truly say, it will ere long cease its ravages. One of its effects has been to encourage emigration, by enhancing the demand and price of labor.

Another effect of the cholera should be, what is the moral condition of the people? To this it may be replied, that on the first of August, sixteen years ago, the laboring population of Jamaica, amounting to about 312,000 persons, was in a state of great hardship and desolation. Fious missionaries had fully labored at many points, and under circumstances of great peril and self-denial; but the duration of moral and religious truth is shown in its power, whether greater or less. It is cause, therefore, of regret, rather than of joy, that the state of morals, though improved, is still low.

The first day of the week is observed as the rest day. Under slaves, it was the custom of the slaves, ("sons of the loves of gods," etc.) to visit their respective places of worship. Their tendency on public worship, may, as in other countries, be partly attributable to a gregarious disposition; but J. Candler feelingly remarked that he had never seen a slave who had attended to gospel truth, and are enjoying that liberty wherever Christ has set them free?"

There are 20,000 children attending the schools, and taught by teachers generally well qualified for the stations. There is, however, not more than one-third of these who should attend. The parents, ignorant themselves, cannot yet appreciate the value of instruction, and, like many in this country, prefer to let their children earn their money. The females seem particularly anxious to receive instruction in their rights and duties, that women may take place as the companion rather than servant of man.

*Pekin, Niagara co., Sept. 28, 1852.—Please send me the National Era. I have had Baltic enough.*

*Grove Grove, Green co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1852.*—The cholera has broken out, and there were about twenty cases of the old Hindu type in the corner. It is given up that he is one of the most powerful men that has ever been in our country.

The cholera is a tempestuous man, but is not understood to be a "teetotaler."

There is a view of results to which we allude in a long editorial this week.—*Ed. Era.*

*Spruce Sprout, Sept. 26, 1852.—It seems to me that the defeat of Scott will be more favorable to a strong Free Soil organization than the contrary. The Democratic party will rally around a leader with their host of Hunker supporters. We will be compelled to be somewhat successful under the lead of Seward and Chase, and present a strong front to the slave power.*

*The vote of the Anti-Slavery party will be so completely overthrown as to leave no safe ground for the political atmosphere in which it has existed. An Anti-Slavery organization will control the Senate.*

*Fulton, Oregon co., V., Sept. 26, 1852.—I hope you will pardon me for having written to the presses, when I found you did not speak to the political matters in this Northern region.*

*The slaves, who are held in bondage, can much more to the remanding evil effects of slavery, which in various ways must be experienced to show themselves for several generations.*

*A general increase and strengthening of the Anti-Slavery party would be so completely overthrown as to leave no safe ground for the moral and physical condition of those over whom it has exerted its blighting influence.*

*In all these respects—the neglect of education, the depressed condition of woman, the use of intoxicating drinks, and the general want of enterprise—the migration of the people, not so much in the body, but in the mind, more owing to the remanding evil effects of slavery, which in various ways must be experienced to show themselves for several generations.*

*A general increase and strengthening of the Anti-Slavery party would be so completely overthrown as to leave no safe ground for the moral and physical condition of those over whom it has exerted its blighting influence.*

*General Scott is a tempestuous man, but is not understood to be a "teetotaler."*

United States. I give below a list of prices paid at the hotel where I stayed, for articles, every one of which could be cultivated in Jamaica, except the utmost ease and abundance, and ought to be sold for prices far below the current rates for the same articles in any city in the United States.

Butter, per lb. - . . . . . 37¢ cents.  
American cheese, per lb. - . . . . . 25¢ "  
English cheese, per lb. - . . . . . 37¢ "  
Potatoes, per lb. - . . . . . 25¢ "  
Garlic, per lb. - . . . . . 25 to 37¢ "  
Hans, at retail, per lb. - . . . . . 25 "  
Lard, per lb. - . . . . . 21 "  
Beef, per barrel - . . . . . 12½¢ "  
Flour, per barrel - . . . . . \$16 to \$18  
Corn meal, per barrel - . . . . . \$12 to \$14  
Meat, various, during the Christmas holidays, 5 cents a piece.

The high price of butter, cheese, milk, beef, and mutton, is the most astonishing, when we learn that the finest pastureland continues during the year. The Gaunt grass, an excellent variety, grows abundantly six feet in height.

"The forests of Jamaica abound with the rarest and most valuable timber. In a wonderful variety, was shown a beautiful box, the top of which was inlaid with thirty different choice and rich indigenous specimens."

"Among the trees of no mean value in various ways, were the mahogany, fruit trees, which yield a peach, the satin apple, the cedar, which grows to an immense size, the cotton tree, the body of which is cut out by the negroes for canoes; the bamboo, one of the most useful trees, and the trumpet tree, the bark of which is used for cordage, the body for other purposes; the black and green ebony lignumvitae; the palmetto, which sometimes grows to hundred and forty feet in height, and the mahogany is native to Jamaica, but is now getting scarce."

"The population of the colony consists of about 300,000 blacks, 70,000 "brown," or colored persons, and 160,000 whites. Color presents no barrier to the enjoyment of equal rights. As members of the bar, of the medical, or bar, as physicians, editors of newspapers, judges, other civil or military officers, jureurs, merchants, ministers of religion, &c., &c., may take their rank, without respect to color, according to their moral, intellectual, and pecuniary worth. Speaking of colored men,

J. Bigelow says:

"They have certainly a fair share of the public patronage; indeed, they are esteemed the best lawyers; the colored men are one or two black regents here, contented under pay;

"The negroes, who are held in bondage, are one or two in the same position as the slaves in the United States, and, as I have before said, almost the entire police force of the island. Ultimately, I have no doubt, it will be the express of the law, and to recompence, which are but little known in Jamaica. Fevers sometimes occur, but generally of a manageable kind. With prudence to avoid improper use of fruit, great fatigue of the sun, and exposure to night from marshes, they do not often become dangerous."

The cholera has recently, for the first time, visited the island, and with fearful malignity.

It is given up that he is one of the most powerful men that has ever been in our country.

The cholera is a tempestuous man, but is not understood to be a "teetotaler."

A Jamaican correspondent furnishes the following statement:

"Yams of all kinds ripen in five to eight months.

"Beans and peas of all kinds ripen in six weeks to three months.

"Maize (Indian corn) ripens in three to four months.

"Cocos, or ripples, ripen in nine to twelve months after planting; they bear a succession of crops afterwards, ripening in every month.

"Poultry are reared and sold by the following:

"Ducks, each - . . . . . 75 cents.  
Eggs, (not many raised) - . . . . . \$1 to \$2  
Turkeys - . . . . . \$2 to \$4  
Guinea fowls - . . . . . 50 cents to 75 cents.  
A roasting pig - . . . . . 50 cents to \$2  
A milking cow (favorite stock) - . . . . . \$1  
A roasting kid - . . . . . 25 cents.  
Eggs, per dozen - . . . . .

Such a market for his products would be more valuable to a Jersey farmer than a gold mine.

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